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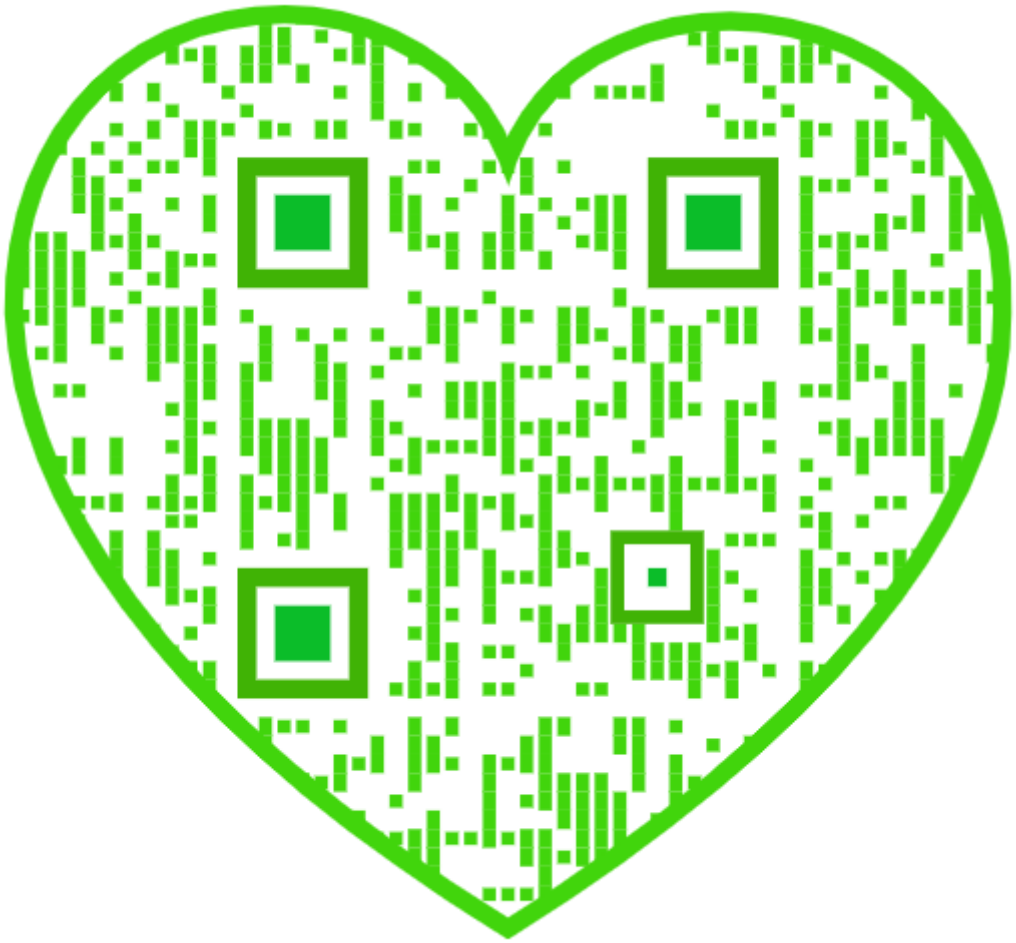

#7509

A COMPLETE TREATISE

ON THE

MARE AND FOAL,

AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS.

ALSO ON

COWS AND CALVES,

WITH

STALLION AND MARE,

WHEN DISEASED BY

Gonorrhea (CLAP) **or Pox.**

ALSO

Diarrhea and Costiveness in Colts.

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BY

CONRAD MITCHELL.

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Middleburg, Pa.
1869

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INTRODUCTION.

Of all the beasts of the field, which we are told, the Lord formed out of the earth, and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them, none has more engaged the attention of the historian and the philosopher—none has figured more in poetry, in war and in love, than the horse.

None of the writing, to which we could point the reader, contains more frequent mention, or more glowing descriptions of the power and beauty of the horse, than the great Book of Books.

The Bible teaches us, that from whatever land this animal may have been originally brought into Egypt, that country had already become a great horse market, even before horses were known

in Arabia, the country with which we are apt to associate all that is most interesting of this noble beast. Geological researches, however, have discovered fossil remains of the horse in almost every part of the world—from the tropical plains of India, to the frozen regions of Siberia—from the northern extremities of the new world, to the southern point of America. But among the Hebrews, horses were rare previous to the days of Solomon, who had horses brought out of Egypt, after his marriage with the daughter of Pharaoh, and so rapidly did he multiply them by purchase and by breeding, that those kept for his own use required, as it is written, "four thousand stables, and forty thousand stalls." Hence, when honored by a visit from the beautiful queen of Sheba, bringing with her, camels bearing spices, and very much gold and precious stones, it was doubtless in the contemplation of his magnificent stud of horses and chariots, kept for the amusement of his wives and concubines, as well as for his other vast displays of power and magnificence, that her majesty exclaimed, in

the fulness of her admiration: "Howbeit, I believed not the words, until I came and mine eyes had seen it, and behold the half was not told unto me."

Veterinary science has also made great progress from that time down to the present, and in particular, in the last half century, the structure of the horse—injuries and diseases to which he is subject, and the treatment of these, have been investigated, in this country and abroad, with much diligence and success, both in colleges and in societies devoted to the cultivation of veterinary knowledge, and by practitioners, whose education and experience render their observations worthy of great respect; but notwithstanding all this, there has always been, to the present time, one point overlooked, which is of greater importance, than any one that has ever been investigated. I refer here to a complete treatise on the Mare and Foal at the time of delivery. This has long been felt as a real want. Not a single engraving, illustrating this subject has ever been handed to the public, and very little has been written on the treat-

ment of the mare and the foal at the time of delivery. When the best authors come to this point, they say, "call in a veterinary Surgeon." But, I would ask, where is the veterinary Surgeon to obtain his information? And yet, not only the surgeon, but every farmer and breeder should possess a full knowledge of it

The man that first enters the stable should be able to administer to the wants of the mare and the foal. There is no time to be lost—no time now to obtain information, or to proceed four or five miles for a surgeon. If all is right, in five minutes all will be well, but if a false position is presented, the first person that approaches the animal should be able to administer to the wants of the mare and foal. If not, there is much danger for the life of the foal, and in a few hours much danger is to be feared for the safety of the mare.

I have had a very extensive practice in the veterinary business for more than nineteen years, and found it almost universally to be the case, that in the event of mal-presentation, the foal had suffo-

cated before I could reach the spot, although I was but a very few miles distant. If the foal is raised from its locality, it must be exposed to the free atmosphere in twenty minutes or it will suffocate, and the life of the mare will be much in danger. Often, after I had extracted the foal, I could have obtained twenty dollars for restoring its life.

I have frequently been urged by farmers and breeders, to give them full instructions on this subject, and especially, at such times, when a difficult case presented itself, but I always found it impracticable, as verbal instruction would soon be forgotten, and as no work, illustrating this subject was in existence. I was induced, therefore, in order to benefit the farmer and breeder, to publish a complete treatise on the mare and foal, at the time of delivery, illustrated by engravings. I had made an effort about seven years ago, but that little instrument the "pen," in my hand, is what the yoke is to the ox, and so I abandoned it for that time. The cart-whip in my hand is a fine instrument, but the pen is my al-

horrence. Notwithstanding, at the earnest request of numerous dealers in horses, I was induced in the Spring of 1869, to offer this work to the public, for the benefit of the farmer and breeder, and in mercy to the mare and foal.

This work, as the reader will discover, embraces every particular connected with the subject upon which it treats, with ample engravings, illustrating the different positions in which a foal is presented—its natural delivery—false presentations, etc., with lucid explanations and instructions.

CONRAD MITCHELL.

New Berlin, Pa., July, 1869.

PLATE I.

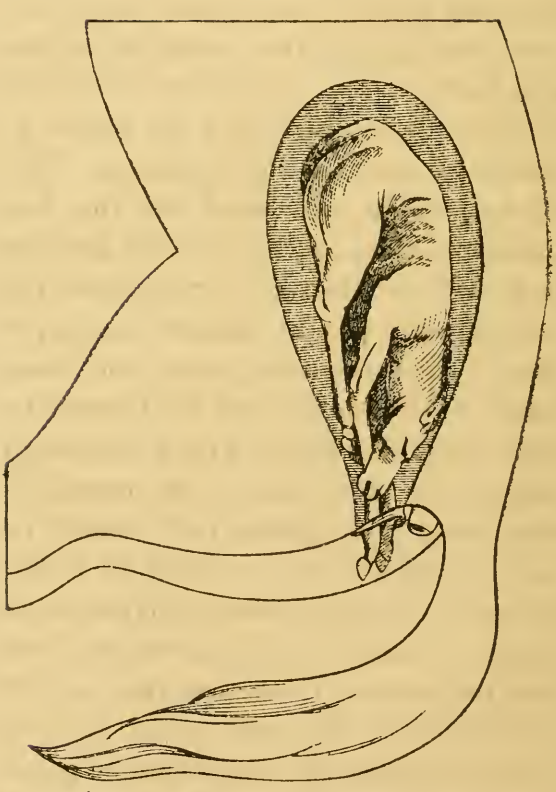
The above Engraving represents the Foal, as it is folded up in the womb of the Mare when fully developed, in the right flank of the animal, the chest of

the Foal toward the tail of the Mare, the front legs turned backwards, and the hind legs turned forward under the body of the Foal, the head and neck turned back in its left side, so that the head will rest on the first false ribs. From the time of covering the Mare, to the time of foaling, generally requires a period of three hundred and thirty days. A few instances, however, came under my observation, in which fine, full-grown, and healthy colts were delivered in three hundred and twelve days, while others delayed their appearance for a period of three hundred and ninety days, before the owner could rejoice in the valuable prize brought to his stable. The full chested, round trunked mare will develope a foal much sooner than the flat-sided, lean and camel-backed one.

In nine days after the covering of the mare, the womb will begin to close about fifteen inches from the entrance; at the same time, the fecund seed of the horse will change into bloody streaks, and the balance becomes like cream on curdled milk about six hours after it is strained,

and in from forty to fifty days, the foal will be regularly shaped, and about the size of a small rat. At the same time a membrane or skin will spread around the entrance inside of the womb, from which a number of small cords branch out, uniting together as they run along, until they form one cord, extending to the navel of the foal, through which the blood of the mare circulates in the foal, in order to give it nourishment. At the same time another membrane or skin is formed around the foal, in which are contained from four to six, and even eight quarts of yellowish fluid, which answers a twofold purpose: first, it prevents all friction between the foal and membrane, and secondly, it assists in raising the foal from its locality. At the first throes of the mare, the action of the womb will cause the membrane or skin to protrude through the entrance of the womb, and the fluid will be forced into it, and the weight will assist in raising the foal, until it will be presented when the skin will break and the channel will be opened for the foal to breath.

PLATE II.



The above Engraving presents the natural position of the foal in delivery. The two front feet will be presented first, and the muzzle or the nostrils will rest on

the top of the legs, and the membrane or skin around the foal, spoken of in Plate I, will already protrude about two feet. The hind legs will sink down more and more, until they will be stretched out behind horizontally. Sometimes one foot will raise up too high and be forced against the inside of the entrance. The hand should be introduced and the foot pushed back a few inches and then brought back into the channel. Sometimes the forehead will project against the upper part of the entrance, when the hand should be introduced, and hold should be taken back of the poll, with a downward pressure, the other hand to the muzzle to raise it up, and a gentle pull should be made, when all will be right in a few minutes. The cord running to the navel of the colt should be tied about one inch from the surface of the skin, then cut off about one inch from the string, or if no string is at hand, the cord should be pressed very tightly between the thumb and the two first fingers of the hand for a few minutes, then cut off, and it will bleed no more. The colt should be drawn away

a few feet, but not toward the mare, as she should not be disturbed. The mare will lie down flat, apparenly dead, and will remain in this situation, five, ten, and even sometimes thirty minutes, according to the severity of the operation she has undergone. Suddenly she will raise her head, look about the stable, lie down again, and roll three or four times on her back, but never over her back, which is done for the purpose of loosening the membrane or lining of the womb spoken of in Plate I, when she will rise up, go after her offspring, lick and dry it, after which the membrane and the afterbirth will be discharged. When the colt is dry, it should be assisted to its mother to obtain nourishment.

Sometimes the membrane attached to the womb will remain fast, and in this manner retain the afterbirth. In this case, bleeding from three to four quarts, and giving following dose of medicine in one pint of flaxseed tea is recommended, viz:

1 oz. Laudanum,

1 oz. sweet Spirits of Niter.

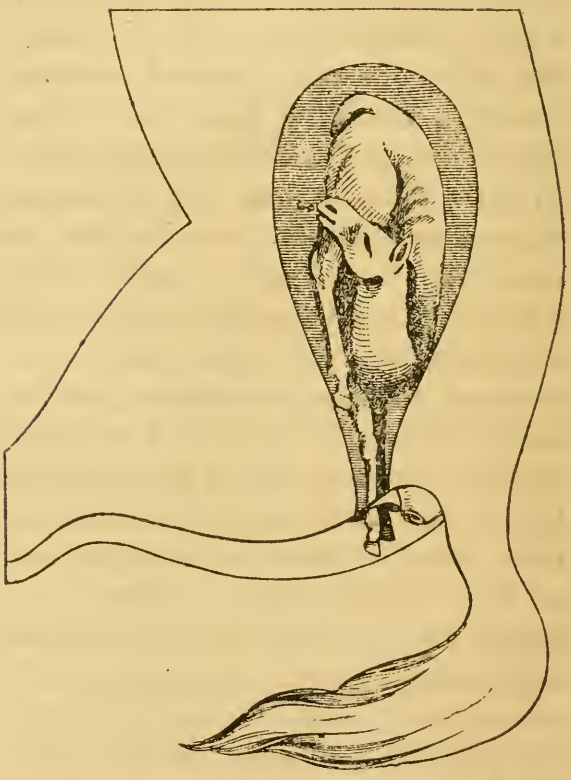
This will correct everything in a few

hours. In some extreme cases, the membrane, the afterbirth and the fluid contained with the foal remained in the womb after a complete separation from the womb, causing such a strong inflamation, that some parts had began to mortify. I have bled copiously, and given one large table-spoonful of fever medicine, composed of

4 oz. of Nitre,
½ " " Digitalis,
½ " " Tartar Emetic,

in one pint of Linseed tea, every three hours, and by means of a syringe, or bladder, with a clean piece of elder tied in the neck, I have injected into the womb from four to six quarts of Linseed tea, which caused a copious discharge of bloody matter from the womb, amounting sometimes to a bucket full. In extraordinary cases, the purifying organs were overpowered and the mortified blood was carried through the whole system, and even then the mare recovered to a certain degree, until in about a week afterwards her hoofs came off, caused by the mortified blood, and she was accordingly destroyed.

PLATE III.

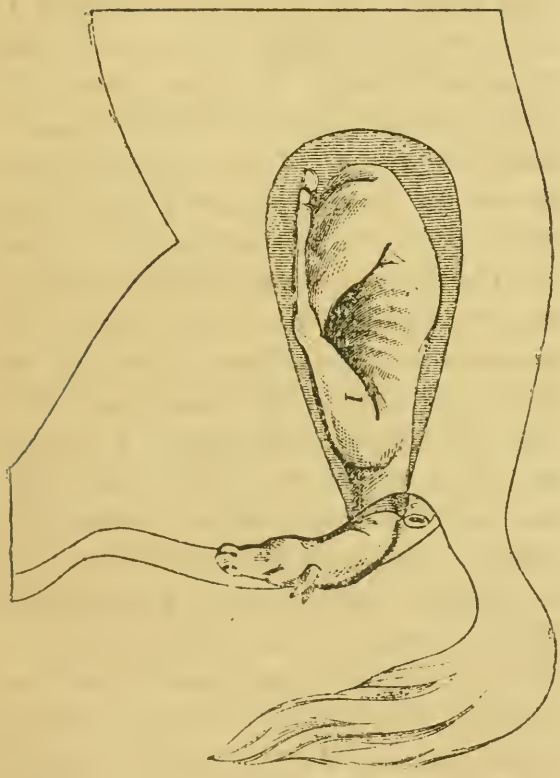


The above Engraving represents a false presentation. The two fore feet are presented, and the head remains behind in the right flank of the mare. The opera-

tor will be able to tell whether they are the front or hind feet, by examining the knee joints. Now, a bowl containing two or three quarts of very warm water, with a large tablespoonful of very fine lard or linseed oil on the surface of the water, should be at hand. Under no circumstances should a hand or arm be introduced to the mare, unless first thoroughly warmed and greased, otherwise they are rank poison to the mare. After the arm is prepared, the fingers and thumb should be brought to a point, and should be introduced, following the channel, until the neck of the foal is reached at Fig. 1, when the full right hand should grasp the neck, the left hand being supported against the mare, when the operator should pull with all his strength, in order to draw the neck further up, when the hand should pass down along the neck, still drawing as it passes along, until reaching Fig. 2. the ear, when he can make good progress, until he can insert the middle finger in the eye, at which point he is able to raise the muzzle, Fig. 3, so far, that he may close his hand over it, and in a minute,

all will be right in the operation. But let no one suppose, that this is accomplished in ten or fifteen minutes. Sometimes it may, but in many instances, I have labored for an hour, and even two and a half hours. In some cases, the severe exertion, and the heat of the mare, caused my arterial circulation to force so powerfully in my arm, that I was often afraid my veins would burst; in this case I would withdraw my arm for a minute or two, and then go to work again. In my entire practice, I have failed but in three cases, that of two mares and one cow, to accomplish my object. I was often called, where two, three, and even four men had been summoned before me, owing to the distance I lived away, and succeeded in every instance where others failed. I resolved not to fail in any case, but this determination proved disastrous to myself, inasmuch, as I became subject to palpitation of the heart, so that I could not follow my business for more than twelve years.

PLATE IV.



Of the cases represented in Plate III, I had a large number; of such as are presented in Plate IV, only a few, of which I will describe only one. On the 13th

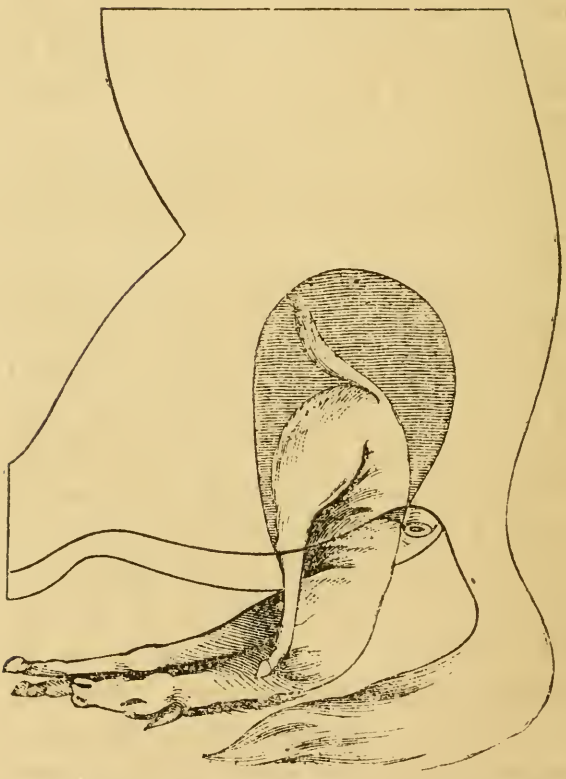
of June, 1854, I was called to the premises of Mr. George Braucher, in Hartley township, Union county.

In this case the hand and arm must be prepared, as already described, and inserted to the elbow, Fig. 1. A great amount of force is required to raise the leg, until the knee joint is brought up. The left hand should then be warmed and greased by an assistant, and introduced, placing it on the knee-joint; the right hand should then be passed down, grasp the foot, and turn it backwards, when the left hand should press inward with great force, and with the right hand bring up the foot, keeping it turned backwards. When the foot is brought up, a rope should be attached to the lower jaw of the foal, when an assistant should take hold of the rope and pull in a slightly downward direction; in this way the foal will be delivered with the greatest ease. Sometimes one shoulder will present itself, and the other will incline a little to the rear. Under such circumstances, too much force should not be employed; the foal should be turned sometimes from right to left,

and then again from left to right, frequently introducing the hand, and moving it around the foal. In all cases the membrane or skin should be kept in its proper position around the foal, as this will greatly assist the work, and make it one of comparative ease.

In the above case, the foal presented itself in the afternoon of the 12th, and all the knowing men of the neighborhood were summoned, and all of them labored until night, when they were obliged to give it up and pronounce it a failure.—The next morning a messenger was sent for me. I arrived at the spot at half past ten o'clock, in the morning, and at twelve o'clock noon, I had the object accomplished, and we sat down to a hearty dinner. In December 1868, the mare was still alive.

PLATE V.



On the 30th day of April, 1855, when about ready to retire to bed after a hard day's drive, two messengers, Mr. B. Cramer, from Middlecreek, and Mr. Uriah

Berger, from Centre township, arrived at my house together. After some consideration, I concluded to accompany Mr. Berger, and on arriving, I found a foal, having presented itself as represented in the preceding Engraving. Before my arrival, three men had exerted all their strength for an hour or more, to extract it, but having failed, they left before my arrival

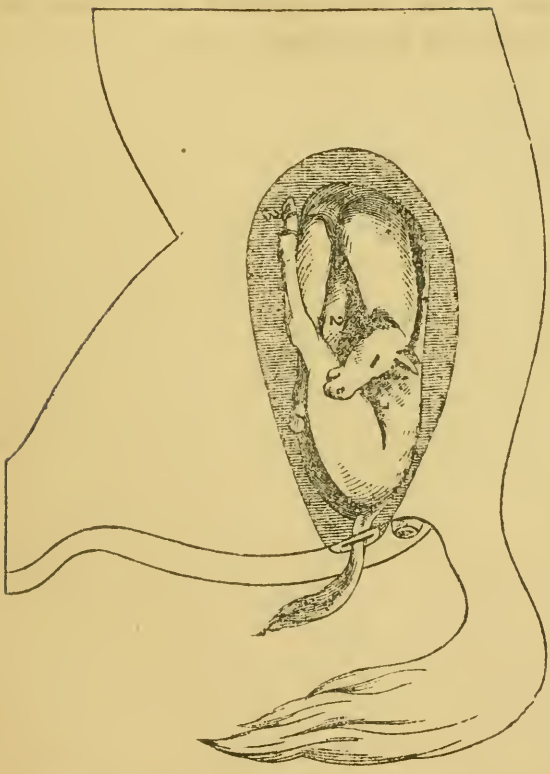
In this case, the mare is very restless, repeatedly rising up and lying down again. It will require one man to attend to the head of the mare, and two men must take hold of the foal, raise it up toward the tail of the mare, and bear inwards with all their strength, when the operator must put all his force to one of the hind feet, and push that in at full arm's length; the other side must be treated in the same manner. But let each one bear in mind, when the foal is moved inward, the mare will have pain and that she will bear towards you, so that sometimes but little is accomplished.

We labored faithfully from eleven o'clock until one, when I took a mid-

night meal and departed for Middlecreek township.

In some cases of the above kind, however, I had accomplished my object in much less time, than in this one.

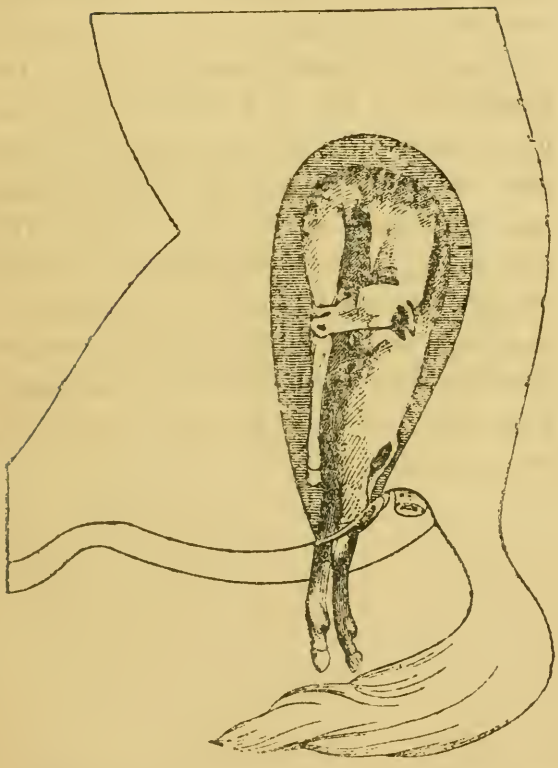
PLATE VI.



On the 5th of May, 1855, I was called to the premises of John Deabler, in Beaver township, Snyder county, where I found a foal presenting the tail, as represented

in Plate VI. Presentations of this kind occur but rarely. In this case the operator must prepare his hand and arm as before stated, and introdnce it, taking hold over the stifle-joint at Fig. 1, then, by a strong effort, pull upward slipping his hand down to Fig. 2, when he must draw up the knee-joint as far as possible; then place the left hand on the knee joint, and pass the right hand down to Fig. 3, the foot, grasp it firmly, and bend it backward, at the same time pulling upward, and with left the hand bearing inward, when the foot will yield in a moment. The other side must be dealt with in the same manner.

PLATE VII.

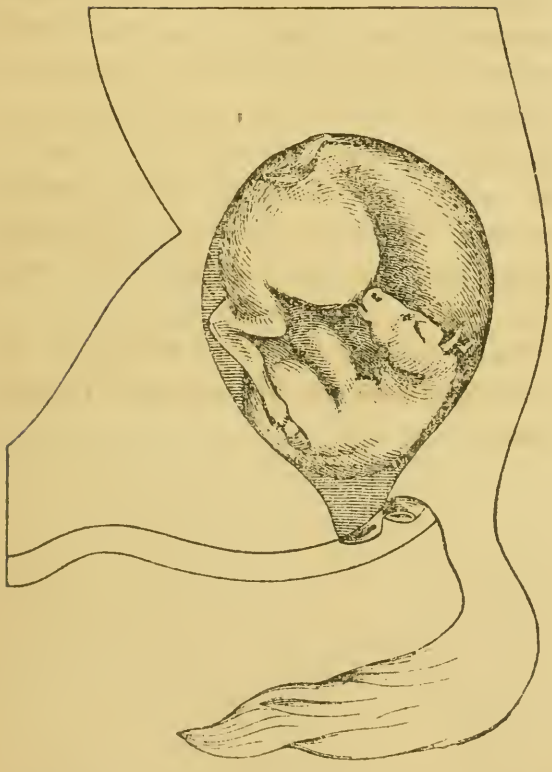


The above Engraving represents the foal with the hind feet foremost. They will generally be projected against the upper part of the entrance. It is best

to extract them in this position, as turning them is almost impossible. The head will remain so far behind, that it cannot be reached. By keeping the membrane or skin properly over the foal, there will be but little difficulty experienced in extracting it The foal should sometimes be drawn downward toward the feet of the mare, and then upwards towards, the tail, frequently turning it half way round, and then back again. The foal will necessarily be dead.

Many cases of this kind will occur in a neighborhood in the course of twenty years.

PLATE VIII.

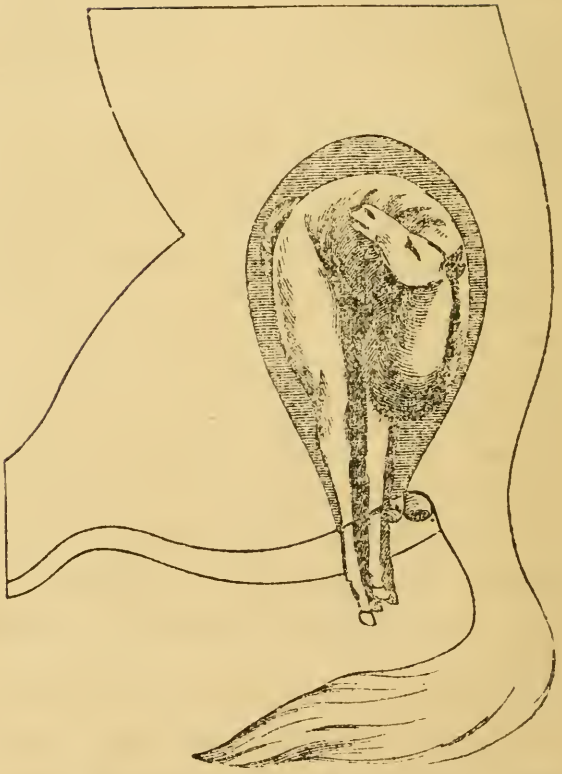


The above Engraving represents a foal which has died from some cause or other about nine days ago, the mare wanting the proper pains to deliver it. The foal

is now bloated to such an extent, that it is in a condition to rupture the womb, and the hand can not be passed around the foal. It is an utter impossibility to extract it in the usual way. The operator must procure a knife, very straight in the blade, from twelve to fifteen inches in length, wrap the whole blade in a piece of muslin, take the point of the knife in his left hand, turning the edge downward, put his hand in the entrance of the womb and run it down until he reaches the chest of the foal. He must then introduce the right hand, grasp the handle, and hold it firm; then with the left hand he will slip the muslin from the blade, and with the first finger of the left hand find the spot where the windpipe comes out of the chest. After the point of the knife is set, the right hand must force the blade, to its full length if possible, through the Diaphragm, and then withdraw it. The left hand must retain its hold upon the muslin during the entire operation, and as the blade is witdrawn from the foal, it must again be carefully wrapped around the knife, the left hand

seizing the point in the same manner as when it was introduced. After the arm holding the knife is withdrawn, a very nauseous gas will escape, and in a short time the front feet may be reached, then the head, after which the operation will proceed as described in the foregoing pages.

PLATE IX.



On the 20th day of May, 1854, I was called to the field of Mr. Sem Schoch, of New Berlin, Union county, Pa., where I found a mare in the act of foaling, in

which the foal presented the four feet at once. These cases are of rare occurrence, and it is well for the veterinary Surgeon, or his life would be a brief one. I never injured myself at any work to a greater extent, than I did in treating these cases.

Sometimes the hoofs will only protrude from the entrance, leaving the whole body of the foal in a curved position the head being turned backward, as described in the foregoing Engraving. The head should be brought forward, but I always found it impossible in every case of this description, to accomplish this. A cord must be looped around the hind legs, to avoid losing them ; then the four legs must be put back again as far as possible, and the foal must be turned, in order to get the head down and the back up.

If an effort was made to extract the foal as it is presented, the back would come in below, and the operation would be impossible ; but if it is properly turned, it may be extracted in the same manner, as those which present only the hind

feet, as already described. These cases require more aid than any others that I have ever treated. Two or three men are should take hold of the mare's head and neck, to keep her down, otherwise she will plunge about fearfully. One or two men should assist the Surgeon, as the effort required for this operation is so great that one man is soon exhausted.

Two and three hours are often required to accomplish the object in these cases, but I have succeeded in every one of them in preserving the mare alive.

THE COW AND CALF.

The average period of gestation in the

cow is 270 days; the shortest 120 days, and the longest 313 days. The calf is placed in the same position, and in the same side of the cow, as is the foal in the mare. Mal-presentations of calves are treated in the same manner as thase of the foal, with this advantage, that calves will live much longer than the foal. I have had cases, where I extracted the calf twenty-four hours after they were raised, and delivered them alive and sound.

About two weeks before calving, the cow should have, in addition to her ordinary food, a half pint of rye, evening and morning, as that is a sure means of taking the cleaning right after the delivery of the calf. Should this be neglected, she should be slopped with two quarts of wheat bran and half a teacupful of flaxseed, twice a day. If the cleaning does not come off on the third day, it should be twisted back of the cow's shape, until it becomes a solid cord, when a small knife enclosed in the hand should be introduced into the womb, and the cord cut off about fifteen inches from the en-

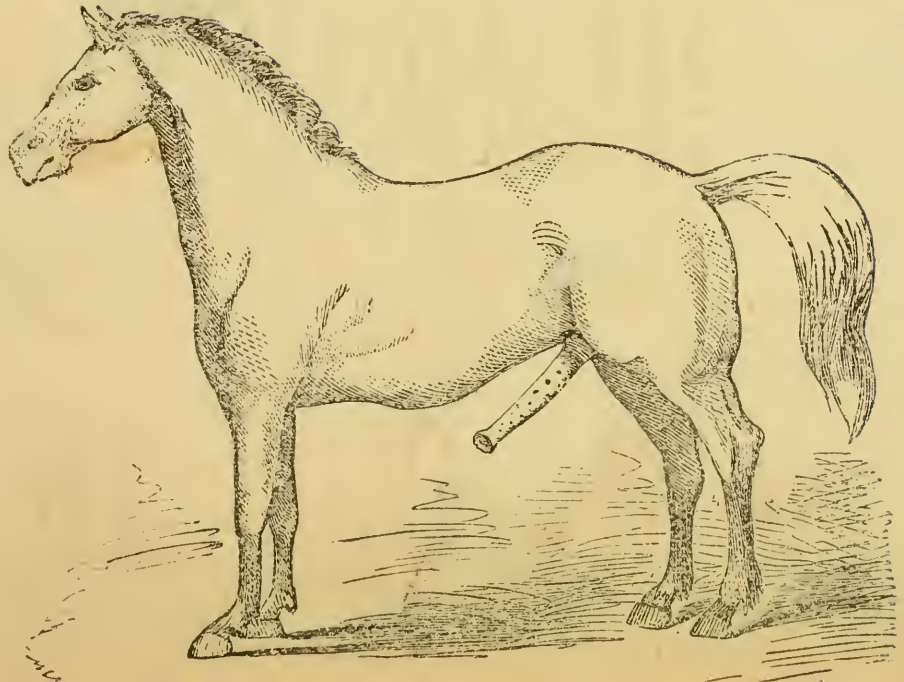
trance. This is about all that will incommode the cow; the other will pass off about the ninth day, and the cow will be all right. Should the cow have inflammation in the udder, or any other place, she should be drenched with one lb. of Epsom Salts. The horns should be examined, and if they are sometimes warm and then cold again, a hole should be bored through them, about two inches from the head, and the back of the cow should be fomented with very strong salt-water; the tail should be slit on both sides about an inch and a half In extreme cases a charge should be boiled, and spread on the loins, consisting of

1 pint of tar,
2 oz. Rosin,
2 oz. Beeswax.

After the charge is spread on, it should be covered with tow or wool.

Calves will sometimes, on account of the cow's milk being burned, have a severe Diarrhea. When this is the case they should be drenched with milk from the cow, containing one large tablespoonful

of wheat flour, and half a teaspoonful of ginger. Should this not be sufficient, opium may be added to it the size of two grains of wheat.



CLAP OR POX.

On the 7th day of June, 1853, a Stallion was brought under my observation, owned by Christian Kerr, of Centre township, then Union county, which had ten distinct ulcers on his penis, varying in size from a pea to a dime. These ulcers were accompanied with a discharge, sometimes bloody, emitting a very disagreeable odor, that was perceptible at a distance of three or four rods. The attendant of this horse, noticed these ulcers about five days previous to the time I was consulted, when the marks were very small. He remarked to me, that "people declined to allow his horse to cover their mares, stating, that he was diseased with the pox." And I actually found this to be the case. I dressed the horse, and sent him away.

That night I examined all the works

veterinary Science that I could command, and found but a single one that made the least mention of the disease, but giving neither the cause or treatment of it.

In less than a week, I had over twenty mares to attend, that were affected by the horse.

I treated the horse and mares according to the best of my judgment, having first obtained the advice of an eminent human Physician, and I soon became perfect master of the disease, and saved all but two mares that were placed under my care. I found, that where the disease had taken deep root and entered the system, every effort to save the animal was in vain, and hence, I am satisfied, that where the disease has been suffered to go unchecked, until it became so deeply rooted as to vitiate the whole system, it is incurable.

CAUSE.

Mares will sometimes get in season early in the spring, when they will discharge a thin, whitish fluid, resembling bluish milk, of a glutinous nature, but very clean. If the mare does not become pregnant until the latter part of May or the beginning of June, this fluid will change into a mattery state, and will affect the parts in the region of the womb to such an extent as to cause rawness and inflammation.

A mare, that is in a condition as described above, is very apt to communicate to the horse covering her, the disease of Gonnorhœa, or Clap, especially if such horse be permitted to cover from five, twelve and fifteen mares a day, where another horse, covering only once every few days will escape unharmed. The reason of this is evident; the penis of

the one covering so many mares, becomes very tender and almost transparent, so as almost to cause the blood to shine through it.

Another instance in which a horse is apt to become diseased, is, when he is suffered to cover a mare on the ninth day after she has undergone the process of foaling. At this period there is still a a discharge of bloody matter, which is very apt to generate clap in an animal of the opposite sex.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.

Sometimes there will appear on the penis of the Stallion, small white blotches, on the surface of the skin, from the size of a pins head to that of a grain of wheat, which, on the following day will be double in size. On the third or fourth day, a pea might be set in the ulcers, which will emit an offensive odor, and which will spread with great rapidity.

In the mare blotches will appear on the shape, of a deep red color, apparently eaten through the surface of the skin, which will enlarge very rapidly. In a day or two, small tumors will appear, extending from the shape in a downward direction to the hams. These tumors are of different sizes, varying from that of a pea to that of a half gallon crock. They are of a very virulent nature, very often causing a painful rawness in the entrance to the womb, and extending from one to one and a half inches.

TREATMENT.

The Stallion should be brought out to a fence, and a mare should be placed on the other side of the fence, distant about one rod. This will cause the Stallion to present his penis. A clean crock should be in readiness, containing two ounces of chloride of lime, and two quarts of lukewarm water. There should also be on hand a teacup, containing a stem of nitrate of silver one fourth of an inch in length, which should be pulverized and dissolved in tablespoonful of water. Another teacup should be at hand, containing one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh.

In the crock there should be a sponge the size of an ordinary apple, with a small stick tied to it. Each of the cups should be provided with a small pencil, made of soft muslin, about the size of a quill.

The operator should now draw on a pair of leather gloves, and sieze the penis

at the point with the left hand, and with the right hand, take the sponge and wash off the whole penis, from one end to the other. Then stir up the cup containing the nitrate of silver, take the pencil and anoint all the spots or marks on the penis; then follow with the tincture of myrrh.

This operation should be accomplished in less than fifteen minutes, and the application should be made twice a day.

The mare should be brought out with a blind bridle and collar on, and tied with the head to a post. The tail should be doubled up and a rope looped around it, and it should be drawn on the back and the rope tied to the collar. Then the whole shape should be washed off with the solution of chloride of lime; then anoint the marks with the nitrate of silver, and also with the tincture of myrrh. At each operation these preparations should be introduced about one and half inches within the shape.

Should any tumors have made their appearance, they must be dressed in the same manner. If they are large and

soft, they should be cut open and then dressed in the same way.

The foregoing disease has sometimes reappeared in other animals for four years following my treatment of the above cases but by always bringing them promptly to my notice, I succeeded invariably in checking it, so that it never came to the same state as before.

COSTIVENESS IN COLTS.

Sometimes colts which are foaled early in the Spring, owing to the dry food of the mare, will become so costive, that they will inevitably die, if not relieved. As a general thing, this costiveness is confined to the rectum.

To relieve the colt, it should be drenched with half a teacupful of milk from the mare, which should contain Barbadoes Aloes, the size of a grain of corn, pulverized, and about an equal amount of ginger, every six hours; at the same time an injection should be prepared, as follows: take one quart of wheat bran, and pour on it three quarts of boiling water. When cold draw off the liquid, add one teacupful of sweet milk, half a teacupful of molasses. Then by means of a syringe inject this composition into the rectum. Or, if a syringe cannot be procured, a

bladder with a clean piece of elder tied in the neck of it may be introduced into the rectum. In a few minutes after, a finger should be inserted in the rectum, when a small ball of excrement may be taken out, about the size of a hickory-nut. I have often taken out twelve and fourteen such balls in the course of twenty minutes. After this no more medicine is needed.

DIARRHŒA.

Sometimes, the mare being fed too strong on rye chop feed, corn, or mow-burned oats, or being overworked, the milk gets too strong, causing a very severe diarrhœa in the colt. This will so much exhaust the colt, that it will die in a week or two.

TREATMENT.—If occasioned by feeding rye chop, or any of the above named causes, discontinue the use of them, and substitute good oats and hay, and give the colt, in half a teacupful of milk from the mare:

One tablespoonful of wheat flour,
Opium, the size of two grains of wheat.
Ginger, half a teaspoonful,

every six hours, until it will sere. Should the colt have pain, which will be exhibited by lying down and attempting to roll on its back, and groaning incessantly, the

the treatment should be changed. Take half a teacupful of milk from the mare,

One large teaspoonful of laudanum,
" " " sweet spirits nitre,
" " " spirits turpentine,

every three hours, until relief is obtained.

Or, boil very strong mint tea, and give two large tablespoonfuls every hour until relieved.

FEEBLE COLTS.

Sometimes colts are very feeble when foaled. The cause may be attributed to the atmosphere, or rather to an epidemic peculiar to some localities. Many are brought forth so weak, that they are not able to rise without assistance. A constant dropping of water from the navel may be percievable, and the colt becomes so much enfeebled that death will shortly ensue.

CAUSE.

Sometimes after death, on examination, the liver was found to be decayed; at other times the kidneys. Sometimes a blister will be found on one side of the lungs, the size of a hen's egg, and as clear as crystal, and filled with a fluid. At other times it is nothing but a general debility of the system.

TREATMENT.

The colt should be drenched with half a teacupful of milk from the mare, which should contain,

½ teaspoonful of Ginger,

1 tablespoonful of the best grape wine.

A charge should be spread on the loins which should consist of

½ lb. of Tar,

1 oz. of Rosin,

1 oz. of Beeswax,

boiled into pitch, the whole covered with tow or wool, and the colt should be well attended to. They will sometimes recover in a few days.

One came under my observation, that recovered after five weeks, and was sold for an extra price four years afterwards.

CURE OF WOUNDS.

Horses are sometimes exposed to much danger, and will sometimes receive the most extraordinary wounds. For the last ten years I have used very little else, than a solution of the chloride of Lime. It is a sure means of keeping out cold and inflammation.

First clean the wound from all filthy matter, and bring it into a healthy state, and in this manner nature will heal it as soon as the best ointment in the world.

Take chloride of Lime, 2 oz., dissolve it in 2 quarts of lukewarm water. Then wash out the wound once a day. If it is deep and runs, a syringe should be at hand in order to force the composition to every part of it in the inside. Should proud flesh spring up at the entrance of the wound, pulverized blue vitrol should be applied. In twenty-four hours after the application, you can rub off from one fourth to one half inch. Apply it again,

until it gets below the surface of the skin, then apply a little tincture of myrrh.

HINTS ABOUT FATTENING HOGS.

Give your hogs an abundance of charcoal. If any should be foundered, take 2 ounces of Nitre, (salt-peter,) 1 ounce of Barbadoes Aloes, pulverize it very fine, and give the one fourth part of it every six hours.

HINTS ABOUT SHEEP.

Keep your sheep out of clover pasture. Scant blue grass is the pasture for sheep. Salt once a week. Raise the floor of your fold from four to six feet above the ground, board it only on three sides, and simply lath it on the south side, and your sheep will be healthy and without distemper.

ERRATA.—On page eleven, in the fifth line, instead of "entrance," read "whole."

FINIS.

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